

U. of Pennsylvania Drops Secret Research for U.S.

By WILL LISSNER

The University of Pennsylvania, which came under faculty criticism last winter because of its involvement in research into chemical and biological warfare, announced yesterday that it was dropping classified, or secret, research for the Government.

Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, president of the university, disclosed that it had recently adopted a policy "under which the results of all research must be freely publishable."

This policy had been demanded last November and again last April by the university senate, an advisory body of faculty members. The senate voted overwhelmingly in favor of ending all classified research.

Dr. Harnwell also disclosed that he was abolishing the Institute for Cooperative Research, which coordinated research carried on under contract with the Department of Defense.

Some younger men in the faculty, who generally oppose the United States role in Vietnam, had campaigned for the abolition of the institute because it administered the research projects in chemical and biological warfare.

Professor Robert Krieger, director of the institute, argued that the program was concerned with the defense of the United States and the flow of chemical and biological warfare. This failed to end the critics.

"We are trying," Professor Krieger said, "to evaluate what various weapons systems would do if they were used and learn how we can protect ourselves."

The spokesman for the critics, Gabriel Kolko, an associate professor of history, said that the study of military technology was "inappropriate to a university."

The group with which Pro-

fessor Kolko is associated had planned to call a faculty meeting on the controversy in late September. Professor Kolko said yesterday that his group regarded the university announcement as having the highest significance.

"If implemented, they would mean that a major American university has disengaged itself from the traditional public university-Defense Department relationship," he said.

"We think it will make many universities re-examine their relationships with the Defense Department and see if they are not compromising themselves. This could be an important precedent."

Professor Kolko said faculty critics of United States involvement in Vietnam would regard the announcement as a victory.

"If the university is serious about the announcement," he said, "it will be an important reaffirmation on the part of the administration of basic academic principles even at the cost of alienating the Department of Defense, which will certainly not be happy about this announcement."

It was unclear what would happen to uncompleted Government contracts. Only two months ago the university accepted two large Defense Department contracts for classified research about weapons systems, including guided missiles. President Harnwell's announcement provided no information about this.

The announcement was made in a statement distributed by the university press office.

Neither Dr. Harnwell nor other administrative officers could be reached for comment yesterday.

Also in jeopardy are chemical-biological warfare projects subcontracted by the University of Pennsylvania institute to other campuses. One was said to be to the Cornell Aeronautics Laboratory.

Since the university is under contract, it was believed that Pennsylvania would have to fulfill the contracts or arrange to have them fulfilled elsewhere.

A report by the university indicates that in 1955 and 1956, Defense Department contracts accounted for \$6,496,000, or 17.4 per cent of the \$37,343,000 in contracts and grants from all public and private sources. Army and Air Force contracts for research on chemical and biological weapons totaled \$845,000, less than 1 per cent of the 226-year-old university's \$100-million budget.

Half the sponsored research was for the United States Public Health Service. A substantial amount, 11.5 per cent, was for the National Science Foundation.

The Foreign Policy Research Institute of the university, which also receives Government contracts, will not be affected by the new policy.

Its director, Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupé, said in a telephone interview yesterday that it presented no problem "for it has always been our policy to stipulate in research contracts that all the results are to be published in the traditional way."

Dr. Strausz-Hupé said the foreign policy institute had al-

ways insisted on the academic freedom of its research staff, on supervision and control of its research solely by the university, and on the duty of the scientist to share his findings and publish his results. President Harnwell recently declared that the strongly backed the institute, Dr. Strausz-Hupé said.

According to President Harnwell's announcement, the administration and coordination of sponsored research activities will be centered in the office of the provost of the university, Dr. David R. Goddard.

"A new position of assistant to the provost for research is being created to handle the new responsibility and will be filled by a member of the faculty," the announcement said.

Other changes in the research structure were also announced.

"These will include," President Harnwell said, "the establishment of a faculty body chosen from a wide group of departments which will be charged with stimulating and facilitating research programs of the faculty with particular reference to those of an interdisciplinary nature."

In explaining the reorganization, Dr. Harnwell pointed out that, since 1954, when the Institute for Cooperative Research was established, sponsored research had grown 800 per cent. During the 1965-66 academic year it involved 892 projects.

The institute was set up "for the planning and operation of research studies which, by their very nature, could not be confined to individual schools or departments." However, its work tended to be in the physical sciences and engineering. The statement went on.